

SA 21. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FORCE AGAINST THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) NO AUTHORITY FOR USE OF FORCE.—No provision of law enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act may be construed to provide authorization for the use of military force against the Russian Federation.

(b) PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No Federal funds may be made available for the use of military force in or against the Russian Federation unless—

(A) Congress has declared war; or

(B) there is enacted specific statutory authorization for such use of military force that meets the requirements of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

(2) COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) does not apply to a use of military force that is consistent with section 2(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541(c)).

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed—

(1) to prevent the President from using necessary and appropriate force to defend United States allies and partners if Congress enacts specific statutory authorization for such use of force consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.);

(2) to relieve the executive branch of restrictions on the use of force, reporting, or consultation requirements set forth in the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.); or

(3) to authorize the use of military force.

(d) SCOPE OF MILITARY FORCE.—In this section, the term “military force”—

(1) includes—

(A) sharing intelligence with Ukraine for the purpose of enabling offensive strikes against the Russian Federation;

(B) providing logistical support to Ukraine for offensive strikes against the Russian Federation; and

(C) any situation involving any use of lethal or potentially lethal force by United States forces against Russian forces, irrespective of the domain, whether such force is deployed remotely, or the intermittency thereof; and

(2) does not include activities undertaken pursuant to section 503 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3093).

SA 22. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. TWO-YEAR TIME LIMIT FOR AUTHORIZATIONS FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any law authorizing the use of military force that is enacted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act shall terminate two years after the date of the enactment of such law unless a joint resolution of extension is enacted pursuant to subsection (b) extending such authority prior to such termination date.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF EXTENSION.—

(1) JOINT RESOLUTION OF EXTENSION DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “joint

resolution of extension” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(A) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution extending the [] for a two-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.”, with the blank being filled with the title of the law authorizing the use of military force that is being extended pursuant to subsection (a); and

(B) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: “Congress extends the authority for the use of military force provided under [] for a two-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution.”, with the blank being filled with the title of the law authorizing the use of military force that is being extended pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) INTRODUCTION.—A joint resolution of extension may be introduced by any member of Congress.

(3) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If a committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution of extension has been referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(4) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of extension introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the Committee on Foreign Relations has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral of the joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee of Foreign Relations reports a joint resolution of extension to the Senate or has been discharged from consideration of such a joint resolution (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

(D) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution of extension shall be decided without debate.

(E) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to a joint resolution of extension, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(5) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) TREATMENT OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION IN HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply to a joint resolution of extension received from the Senate (unless the House has already passed a joint resolution relating to the same proposed action):

(i) The joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate committees.

(ii) If a committee to which a joint resolution has been referred has not reported the joint resolution within 2 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(iii) Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution has been referred reports the joint resolution to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(iv) The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(B) TREATMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION IN SENATE.—

(i) If, before the passage by the Senate of a joint resolution of extension, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply:

(I) That joint resolution shall not be referred to a committee.

(II) With respect to that joint resolution—

(aa) the procedure in the Senate shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the House of Representatives; but

(bb) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution from the House of Representatives.

(ii) If, following passage of a joint resolution of extension in the Senate, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, that joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

(iii) If a joint resolution of extension is received from the House, and no companion joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate, the Senate procedures under this subsection shall apply to the House joint resolution.

(6) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SA 23. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. REPORTING AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **DECLASSIFIED LIST.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall publish a declassified list of nations, organizations, or persons the United States is using force against or authorized to use force against pursuant to section 2(a) of the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 115 Stat. 224; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) (commonly known as the “2001 AUMF”).

(b) **RELEASE OF CERTAIN EXECUTIVE BRANCH LEGAL OPINIONS.**—The head of each executive branch agency shall make available to the public, with minimal redactions, each legal opinion of the agency relied upon for the use of force in United States counterterrorism operations.

(c) REPORT.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall make available to each Member of Congress a report on the legal and policy frameworks for the use of military force by, and related security operations of, the United States that includes—

(A) a full list of security assistance programs, including programs under—

(i) section 333 of title 10, United States Code;

(ii) section 127(e) of title 10, United States Code; and

(iii) section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 131 Stat. 1639); and

(B) the legal, factual, and policy justifications for any modification to such legal and policy frameworks during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the report is submitted.

(2) **FORM.**—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) **NOTIFICATION.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which a modification is made to the legal and policy frameworks for the use of military force by, and related security operations of, the United States, the President shall notify Congress of such modification and provide the legal, factual, and policy justification for the modification.

SA 24. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. RESCISSIONS.

There is rescinded any unobligated balance greater than \$150,000,000 (as of January 31, 2023) made available under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2; 135 Stat. 4).

SA 25. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENT FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST UNDER THE MINERAL LEASING ACT.

Section 17(q) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(q)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Secretary” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of the Interior”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **REQUIREMENT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer for lease under this section under the applicable resource management plan not less than 80 percent of available parcels of land nominated for oil and gas development in an expression of interest submitted in accordance with the procedures established under paragraph (1).”

SA 26. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPEC-TRUM AUDIT.

(a) **AUDIT AND REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly—

(1) conduct an audit of the electromagnetic spectrum that is assigned or otherwise allocated to the Department of Defense as of the date of the audit; and

(2) submit to Congress, and make available to each Member of Congress upon request, a report containing the results of the audit conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) **CONTENTS OF REPORT.**—The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information and the Secretary of Defense shall include in the report submitted under subsection (a)(2), with respect to the electromagnetic spectrum that is assigned or otherwise allocated to the Department of Defense as of the date of the audit—

(1) each particular band of spectrum being used by the Department of Defense;

(2) a description of each purpose for which a particular band described in paragraph (1) is being used, and how much of the band is being used for that purpose;

(3) the geographic area in which a particular band described in paragraph (1) is being used;

(4) whether a particular band described in paragraph (1) is used exclusively by the Department of Defense or shared with a non-Federal entity; and

(5) any portion of the spectrum that is not being used by the Department of Defense.

(c) **FORM OF REPORT.**—The report required under subsection (a)(2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SA 27. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXEMPTIONS FROM FDA REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO INFANT FORMULA.**(a) WAIVERS.**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case that an infant formula shortage is established through a joint resolution, with respect to any infant formula imported into the United States during the 90-day period beginning on the date specified in such joint resolution—

(A) the requirements under section 412 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 350a) shall not apply;

(B) such infant formula may be manufactured, processed, packed, or held in a facility in a country described in subsection (d) that

is not registered under section 415 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 350d);

(C) the requirements under parts 106 and 107 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply; and

(D) such infant formula shall not be considered to be misbranded or adulterated solely on the basis of not being in compliance with the requirements of such section 412 or 415, or such part 106 or 107.

(2) **RENEWAL OF WAIVER PERIOD.**—A waiver of requirements under paragraph (1) shall automatically renew for additional 90-day periods until such infant formula shortage is terminated through a subsequent joint resolution.

(b) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A person who introduces or delivers for introduction into interstate commerce an infant formula pursuant to subsection (a) shall notify the Secretary if such person has knowledge which reasonably supports the conclusion that such infant formula—

(A) may not provide the nutrients required by section 412(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 350a(i)); or

(B) is a product that meets any criterion under section 402(a) of such Act (21 U.S.C. 342(a)), or which otherwise may be unsafe for infant consumption.

(2) **KNOWLEDGE DEFINED.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “knowledge” as applied to a person subject to such subparagraph means—

(A) the actual knowledge that the person had; or

(B) the knowledge which a reasonable person would have had under like circumstances or which would have been obtained upon the exercise of due care.

(c) **RECALL AUTHORITY.**—If the Secretary determines that infant formula introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce pursuant to subsection (a) is a product described in subsection (b)(1)(B), the manufacturer or importer shall immediately take all actions necessary to recall shipments of such infant formula from all wholesale and retail establishments, consistent with recall regulations and guidelines issued by the Secretary.

(d) **COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.**—A country described in this subsection is any of the following:

(1) Australia.

(2) Israel.

(3) Japan.

(4) New Zealand.

(5) Switzerland.

(6) South Africa.

(7) The United Kingdom.

(8) A member country of the European Union.

(9) A member country of the European Economic Area.

(e) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “infant formula” has the meaning given that term in section 201(z) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(z)).

SA 28. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITING MEDICARE PAYMENTS TO AND ENROLLMENT OF PROVIDERS WHO FURNISH GENDER-TRANSITION PROCEDURES.

Section 1862 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f) is amended by adding at the end the following: